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TILLMAN AGAIN WRATHY

HE SAYS BLEASE IS WRONG.

Senior Senator Wroth at Statement Governor Made at Hendersonville—Criticizes Governor.

Washington Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 17.—Referring to affairs in South Carolina, Senator Tillman said yesterday: "I notice that Governor Blease has broken loose again. He makes a misstatement, to speak mildly, and I feel compelled to correct him. He went to Hendersonville the other day and in a telegram to The Columbia Record he is made to say:

"Senator Tillman ruined himself with the people of South Carolina in just the same manner when he went about lecturing instead of remaining in Washington and attending to the business in the senate."

"I have lectured very extensively throughout the country, but I never neglected any senatorial work to do it, as The Record will show. I do not recall ever having left Washington while the senate was in session exceeding half a dozen times to deliver lectures. Then I went to nearby points which I could reach after the senate adjourned for the day, deliver the lecture that night and return to Washington the next morning. I have received offers time and again to lecture while Congress was in session, but I always declined. I could have made tens of thousands of dollars had I believed it right to do so.

SUBTLE AND CUNNING.

"Governor Blease has recently done two things about which I want to say something. I have been amused at the subtleties and cunning he has shown in getting out of the militia muddle. He double-crossed instantly, and was so anxious to comply with the requirements of the war department that he telegraphed his acquiescence to the secretary's demands. The mail was too slow for him.

"Another thing the governor has done recently is the letter he wrote to the supervisors of registration ordering them peremptorily to register all white men. His exact words are: 'Let no white man be refused.'

"I have examined the law carefully to see just how the supervisors ought to go, and I take the liberty of advising them to obey the law, the strict letter of the law, and register only men qualified under the law who will take the oath required. That oath is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male citizen of this state and of the United States; that I am 21 years of age or more, that I have resided in this state for two years, and in this county for one year, and in the polling precinct in which I will offer to vote if registered for four months, and that I have not been convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretense, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife-beating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws."

MIGHT CAUSE ILLEGAL VOTING.

"I am very anxious to have all white men who can take the above oath register, and thus be able to fulfill their duties as citizens. But it will be a fearful blunder and crime for anybody in South Carolina to lay the foundation or give excuse for the house of representatives or the senate of the United States to throw out a senator or congressman elected from South Carolina because of illegal registration. The Republicans are not now in power, and the danger is not as great as it once was. But even a Democratic senate and a Democratic house cannot afford to tolerate anything smacking of illegality or fraud.

"The law as it stands now requires the people to elect senators by direct vote, and I do not want to see South Carolina jerked up for illegal voting. Until we get our primary law amended by the legislature so as to remove all possibility of the charges of fraud and bribery in the primary, we cannot afford to take any chances. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BLEASE.

"If Governor Blease will exert himself to see that the legislature at its next session passes a reasonable and just law to insure honest and fairness in our primary, all will be well. I want to emphasize this, and I say it with all due solemnity.

"If money buys the next senatorship in South Carolina, as it may do, and as it is charged it has done in the recent congressional race in the first district, I will feel compelled to object to the seating of any man sent here with a tainted title.

"I join with Governor Blease in urging our people to register. While it may be straining a construction of the law in any other than a general election year for supervisors to go to places away from the court house in each county, I can see no harm in that. They are permitted and can go to any place they see fit for the meagre salaries they receive. But every good citizen ought to see to it that no illegal registration is permitted, because as things are now in South Carolina illegality, dishonesty or fraud, either in the primary or in the general election, will prove very dangerous. Every fair-minded man wants honesty and fair play, and every patriot will abide the result of an election so conducted whether his side loses or wins."

CHARLESTON BOY'S BRAVE ACT.

James Leary Attempts to Save Life of Fellow Seaman on Nebraska.

Charlestown, Mass., Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 16.—First Class Electrician James Leary, of Charleston, S. C., on the battleship Nebraska, at present at the Charlestown navy yard, was fearfully burned today while attempting to save the life of Seaman Henry Azena, of the same ship. Azena was scalded to death. A valve flew out in the dynamo room enveloping Azena in steam. Leary rushed to his aid and pulled him out into the open, but before he had done so was terribly scalded himself.

The accident was caused by excessive pressure in the pipes, and a court of the ship's officers will sit to probe the matter and find out who is to blame for the mishap. Leary is the hero of the battleship tonight, where he lies in the hospital room swathed in bandages and under the care of ship surgeons. He will recover.

BOOSTERS' TRIP TO THE MIDDLE WEST

Committeeman Dozier Says There Has Already Been Much Comment on Advertising Trip.

Columbia Record, July 17th.

"The proposed 'Boosters' train, which the real estate exchange is planning to operate through the middle West in conjunction with commercial bodies of the other cities of the state has already come in for considerable inquiry and discussion on the part of business men of other communities." This was the statement of L. B. Dozier made this morning. He with Walter T. Love and Edwin F. Booker is in charge of the details of the trip as well as the matter of arousing interest in other cities of the state so that the train will bear advertising literature and personal boosters for other places in the state. It being the desire of the exchange to make the tour out of state-wide proportions and not for the benefit of any one part or for the exploiting of any particular resources.

A register will be maintained by the boosters and the names of all persons met in the West will be entered for the future. From these names it is expected that many concerns will be able to get good business, especially because many persons whose names appear will have heard with their own ears about the opportunities that are offered in South Carolina. There are thousands of persons crossing the line into Canada and it is believed by those who have studied the matter that the tide of emigration will change from the North to the South if the resources of the section are sufficiently laid before those who are about to move.

RUSSIA PRESENTS EXTREME DEMANDS

Calls For Independence of Outer Mongolia—Submission of Substitutes Stirs the Chinese.

Peking, China, July 16.—Russia yesterday suddenly presented to the Chinese government new demands requiring recognition of the full autonomy of Outer Mongolia declaring China to be suzerain only, binding China to accept Russian intermediation and recognizing all the rights conceded to Russia by the agreement and protocol signed at Ula, the capital of Mongolia, on November 3, 1912.

These four new demands are submitted by Russia in substitution for the recently proposed agreement which has not yet been signed and which Russia announced she has decided to annul.

Both houses of the Chinese parliament have been hastily summoned to consider the demands. Strong opposition to them is voiced by both Chinese and foreigners and great excitement prevails at the unexpected turn of events.

The agreement signed at Ula in November was as follows: "By an agreement signed on November 3, Russia undertakes to aid Mongolia and to maintain the autonomous government which she has established. She will support her right to maintain a national army and include both the presence of Chinese troops and the colonization of her territory by the Chinese."

The recently proposed agreement declared that Russia acknowledged Outer Mongolia as Chinese territory, while China agreed that Mongolia was to have autonomy. The Peking government agreed not to send soldiers into Outer Mongolia, which was to have its own army and police. Russia agreed not to send soldiers into Mongolia except as consular guards in accordance with the terms of previous treaties. She further agreed not to send colonies into Mongolia, but retained the extensive commercial privileges accorded in treaties with the head lama of Mongolia.

Shortage in the Cotton Crop Certain.

Mayesville, Special to Columbia Record, July 17.—The condition of all crops is satisfactory considering the dry, hot weather, but cotton is badly off on account of the poor stands and there will be a short crop at least in this section. Some of the smaller farmers are badly in the grass and have poor prospects.

BRYAN DELIVERS REPLY

ANSWER TO JAPANESE NOTES.

Rejoinder is So Framed as to Reduce Nearly All Issues to Questions For Courts.

Washington, July 17.—The American reply to the last two Japanese notes on the California anti-alien land law was delivered yesterday by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Chinda who at once cabled it to Tokio. As in the case of the preceding notes, the contents of the latest one were withheld from publication.

There is some expectation in official circles that the delivery of this note will conclude the negotiations on this subject between the two countries, for the present, at least, if not altogether. It is declared that the American reply to the various points of objection to the California legislation has been made so complete as to remove most of them from the field of discussion. Even in cases where the Japanese contentions have not been manifestly completely negated the expert diplomats are said to have so framed their responses as to reduce the points to clear issues which probably can be adjusted only on the basis of judicial decisions.

The result has been reached through the exchange of five notes, the negotiations beginning May 8 last with the original protest by Japan against the projected alien land owning act by the California legislature. This elicited a reply from Secretary Bryan on May 10 or as soon as he had been advised of the actual signature of the Webb act by Governor Johnson. On June 4 the Japanese government filed its rejoinder and on July 3 this was supplemented by an elaborate expansion of the arguments.

Unless the Japanese foreign office concludes that there is something in the American note delivered yesterday requiring immediate attention and reply, probably there will be no further diplomatic exchanges for at least another month. At the expiration of that time the Webb alien land owning act will become effective and the way will be opened for a judicial test of its constitutionality.

The state department is looking to the Japanese government at least to take the initiative in securing a judicial determination of the question as to whether this act is in conflict with existing treaties of which the Japanese are entitled under the broad principles of international law. While the Japanese negotiations have unofficially expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the American government to make this test, following a precedent established during the Roosevelt administration in connection with the exclusion of Japanese pupils from the American public schools the state department has declined to accept this view.

Officials suggested that the Japanese government would be in a better position to resume the consideration of its grievances by diplomatic means in the event of an unsuccessful litigation if the test were initiated and prosecuted by a Japanese resident of California in a private capacity, even though actually financially supported by the Japanese government.

Some apprehension has been expressed by the Japanese over the difficulty of securing an early judicial decision on constitutionality of the California legislation. The state department officials, however, say they are prepared in good faith to facilitate the proceedings by every proper means, even to the extent of causing the attorney general to seek an advancement on the docket of the supreme court of such a case.

S. C. POSTMASTERS TO MEET.

Annual Convention at Glen Springs July 22 and 23.

Summerton Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 17.—Postmaster Ellison Capers, president of the South Carolina Association of Postmasters, returned yesterday from a conference with Thomas P. McLeod, postmaster at Hartsville, who is secretary of the association, looking to perfecting the plans for the coming meeting of the association, which will be held at Glen Springs, July 22 and 23. The meeting this year promises to be of great interest and benefit to the service in this state and will present several new features. The management considers the association fortunate in having gotten the consent of the Hon. Hartwell Ayer of Florence, to make an address on "The Relation of the Postal Service to the Press," also in being favored with the presence of the Hon. E. W. Conner of Rock Hill, president of the South Carolina Rural Carriers' Association, who will address the meeting.

Roumanians Capture Cable Station.

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 17.—The Roumanians today took possession of the cable station at Varna on the Black sea and thus control communication with Sebastopol. As the railway between the coast and Sofia has been cut Bulgaria cannot communicate with the outside world except through Serbia and Roumania. By forced marches the Turkish army is approaching the town of Kirk Kiliseh, taken by the Bulgarians after heavy fighting at the beginning of the Balkan war. Many of the population are reported to be fleeing.

THE CLIMAX IN MEXICO

HURRY CALL FOR AMBASSADOR.

Henry Lane Wilson Ordered to Washington Immediately on United States Battleship.

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson today, after an early conference with Secretary Bryan over the latest aspects of the Mexican situation, presented by the inquiries of foreign powers as to the attitude of the United States, ordered Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson at Mexico City to proceed to Washington immediately for a conference. Ambassador Wilson will hurry north on either the battleship Michigan or Louisiana from Vera Cruz, if any delay would be entailed by waiting for a commercial steamer. Officials here believe that the almost total interruption of traffic between Mexico City and the United States will force the ambassador to make his trip by water. He is not expected here before July 23, at the earliest.

It is believed in official and diplomatic circles that an important announcement of the attitude of the United States in the pending situation will follow the ambassador's conference with the President and Secretary Bryan. The President's action today, following closely the unofficial announcement that some of the foreign powers which already have recognized the Huerta government were pressing for some indication toward the continued disorders in Mexico, leads to that belief.

Secretary Bryan positively declined to add any information to his brief announcement of Ambassador Wilson's call to Washington.

However, it is assumed that the administration desires to learn from the ambassador directly what influences actuated the foreign diplomatic representatives in Mexico, when they jointly agreed to address their governments with what amounted to a formal complaint against the attitude of the United States in its relations with the Huerta regime. President Wilson has kept an open mind on the subject and is thought to feel himself bound to adhere to the policy he announced early in his administration of lending moral encouragement only to such governments in Latin America as were founded upon constitutional law and justice.

However, it is understood he is ready to give due weight to any representations Ambassador Wilson may care to make.

The President has had the benefit of private reports from several of his personal friends who have travelled in Mexico recently, but those were unofficial and not sufficient to form the basis of formal attitude if there were to be any change in policy.

Secretary Bryan was asked if the coming of Ambassador Wilson to Washington would change his projected lecture tour. He replied:

"The newspaper men might have assumed that my lecture dates would not interfere with business, instead of assuming that they would. All my lecture dates were made subject to cancellation."

MUCH INTEREST IN FARMERS' MEETING

To be Held at the Isle of Palms July 23-24—Saluda County Has Matters of Special Interest.

To the Members of the Farmers' Union:

Just a week from the meeting of the State Farmers' Union. For two months at the risk of being tiresome I have been calling upon you to get ready for the annual meeting and have given you some of the reasons why you should attend and be properly represented. Now you chronic kickers and fault-finders critics, I just want you to go to the meeting July 23-24 on the Isle of Palms so that I can say to your faces what I think of you. It would really not be interesting on the printed page, and if you turn out in sufficient numbers I might change my mind, for you know "discretion is the better part of valor."

This call is to all the farmers of the state, for most of you have been or ought to be members of the union. And the "have-beens" and "ought-to-beers" are the worst fault-finders we have. Put yourselves in good standing and may be instead of the "lambs" I am laying out to give you, your fellow members will be so pleased at your coming that you will be elected to high office in the union. Seriously this is the last call from this office. We have prepared a good bill of fare for the meeting and the loss will be yours, if you fail to attend and appropriate your share. In addition to the prominent speakers we have put on the program others just as able will be there.

From Saluda county union will come a suggestion of great importance about Clemson College scholarships that ought to be carefully considered and I am sure there are other matters of equal importance that will come up that need the best thought of the state that they may be disposed of wisely.

Yours for the cause,
E. W. DABBS,
President S. C. State Farmers' Union,
Mayesville, S. C., July 16, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Skipper and family and Mrs. Jennings of Gastonia motored down from Charlotte to spend today in Lancaster.

TRAGEDY UNEXPLAINED.

Second Investigation of the Jacobs Tragedy Ends.

Peak Special to Columbia State, July 17.—With the dismissal of the 14 members of the coroner's jury subject to the call the second hearing of the inquest to ascertain what circumstances or hand caused the death of John D. Jacobs and his family ended yesterday without establishing a cause. The verdict of the second hearing is that of the first. The verdict says: "During the night of June 27 the said deceased persons came to their death at the hands of a party or parties unknown to this jury." The jury spent some 20 minutes in deliberation before returning the verdict.

This inquiry, occupying two days, has brought little new testimony into the case. The officers of the law have been active and some half dozen men have occupied themselves almost constantly in an effort to find some clue on which an investigation could be conducted but nothing has been found that will lead to the placing of a charge against any man.

TURKEY GETS BUSY IN THE BALKANS

Will Push Ottoman Troops to Adrianople—Bold Action Taken For Sake of Moral.

Constantinople, July 16.—The government is determined to push forward Ottoman troops as far as the stronghold of Adrianople, captured by the Bulgarian troops after a prolonged siege during the recent Balkan war.

Although official circles in Constantinople are reticent on the subject, it is understood such a forward step is the deliberate plan of the government. It intends to take this bold action not only because of the material advantages to be gained, but because of the moral influence it will have on Turkey's internal situation. It is expected by this means the position of the government will be strengthened and consolidated and it is felt that even if the powers insist on bringing pressure to bear to compel the maintenance of the future frontier line between Turkey and Bulgaria from Enos on the Egean sea to Midia on the Black sea, Turkey will yet be in a position to enforce the autonomy of the province of Thrace.

Thus far, however, the powers have not addressed any communication to the Turkish government on the subject of the advance of the Ottoman troops toward the north.

TREASURY HANDLES SEVEN BILLIONS

Stamps the Federal Treasury as Greatest Banking Institution in the World.

Washington, July 16.—The United States treasury handled in actual cash during the fiscal year ended June 30 the stupendous sum of \$7,071,520,000, breaking all previous records and stamping the federal treasury, officials declared today, as the greatest banking institution in the world. Reflecting the tremendous growth of the government's business, this high record, including income, outgo, and operations within the treasury, exceed the cash transactions of the previous year by \$469,769,000 and those of three years ago by \$1,478,826,000.

The figures show that treasury officials during the year just closed handled in actual cash nearly twice the amount of the total stock of money in the United States, which is estimated at \$3,720,000,000.

Including bonds, checks and warrants, the treasury handled over \$10,000,000,000 during the year. This vast aggregation of wealth which does not include the transactions of the sub-treasuries, was handled, it was pointed out today, without the loss of a cent to the government. The receiving teller of the government took in over \$75,353,000 during the year; the paying teller cashed \$118,177,000 in checks and warrants; the shipping teller sent \$884,518,000 to various parts of the country and the "change teller" made "small change" for more than \$50,000,000. The government received for redemption during the year \$606,666,000 in time-worn United States currency and \$675,889,000 in national bank notes.

IRISHMAN WINS HIS FREEDOM.

Fred Kelly His Own Lawyer in Yorkville Court.

Yorkville, July 16.—Court of general sessions convened here Monday morning with Special Judge W. A. Holman of Charleston presiding. It is expected that the court will be ready for adjournment by Friday. With two exceptions no cases will be disposed of at this term where the defendants are out on bond.

One case that created considerable excitement was that of Fred Kelly, a typical Irishman, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. Kelly did not employ an attorney, but conducted his own defense, and did it so successfully that the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." After the verdict was announced and the prisoner informed that he was free, he arose, thanked the court and the jury, and immediately left the court room.

NAMES OF BIG MEN GIVEN

STRAIN TELLING ON MULHALL.

Interesting Interview Between Roosevelt and Ex-Congressman Watson is Described.

Washington, July 16.—Plans to make the National Association of Manufacturers the controlling factor in campaigns for congress to defeat legislation in Washington its members did not approve, to get the ears of men who were running presidential booms and to land a member of association in the cabinet of a president were laid before the senate lobby investigation committee today. Martin M. Mulhall, self-confessed lobbyist for the association, swore to the authenticity of nearly 400 letters which told of these plans and brought in the means of such men as former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, the late Vice-President Sherman, former Speaker Cannon, former Senators Aldrich, Hemenway, Foraker and others, Arthur L. Vorles Ohio manager of the Taft campaign in 1908, and Frank H. Hitchcock, one-time chairman of the Republican national committee and Republican national committee and postmaster general in Mr. Taft's cabinet.

Mulhall testified, too, that the National Council for Industrial Defense, an organization allied to the National Association of Manufacturers, had raised between \$500,000 and \$700,000 a year to use in opposing legislation its members did not like. He said this information came from a collector of personal knowledge of it expect that he had been paid for political work from such a fund.

Mulhall showed the train he has been under for four days during the afternoon session, and the committee took him from the stand for a half hour and listened to testimony by J. P. Byrd, general manager of the Manufacturers' Association, and treasurer of the Industrial Defense council. Byrd brought half a carload of books and papers with him to Washington and turned them over to the committee. He refused to say who had contributed to the fund of the council but he will be examined at length later and the committee will undertake to make him tell what manufacturers contributed and what amounts they gave.

Among with the information that Byrd had a half carload of data to submit the committee heard that F. C. Schwedman of St. Louis, secretary to the late James W. Van Cleave, once president of the National Association of Manufacturers, had about 130,000 letters bearing on the association's work.

The committee was greatly interested in a letter which Mulhall swore he wrote to Schwedman, April 16, 1908. It told of a conversation Mulhall had in Washington with former Representative Watson, of Indiana, in which the letter described a two hour interview at the White House between Mr. Roosevelt and himself.

In part the letter read:

"He (Watson) said he was invited to the White House at 9:30 p. m., and was with the President until 11:30. The President wished him to call so they could go over the legislative program for the balance of of this season, the president knowing that he represented Speaker Cannon had the other leaders of the house and senate. He stated that the main reason of the call was that Speaker Cannon, Vice president Fairbanks and several others wanted to find out how the president stood in relation to a third term. He stated that there were four things the president wished. First, that congress would stay in session until the 15th of May to meet governors of the different states coming to Washington on that day. Second, to amend the Sherman law. Third, to have congress vote four battleships. Fourth, to pass the child labor law for the District of Columbia, which would be a model law for the states in general."

"Mr. Watson said he told the president that it was impossible for him to get through this congress would only vote for two battleships. Second that Congress would not amend the Sherman law. The president wanted to know why Mr. Watson told him that almost the entire manufacturing interests of the country were against it. The President wished to know if Mr. Watson knew or had met Mr. Van Cleave."

"Mr. Watson told him he had, and that he knew Mr. Van Cleave well, and other leaders in touch with Mr. Van Cleave, and that Mr. Van Cleave was a splendid fellow. He talked along these lines with the president and finally the president did not press to have the Sherman bill passed at this session of congress."

"He then stated that they passed to the child labor law and Mr. Watson asked the president who would draw this model bill. The president replied that he would have his labor commissioner, Mr. Neill, draw it, the President explaining that he merely wished this bill to be an academic bill for the states."

The letter closed with a reference to Mr. Watson's account of his efforts to draw Mr. Roosevelt out on the question of a third term. Schwedman told Mulhall in a letter early in 1908, "It is really a pity that we cannot get you to congress or to the senate right away. You ought to be there. Each day teaches us how to do things better, and just another year of this harmonious co-operation will put us in a shape where nobody can beat us."